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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

10 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE
11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

12 v.
13 Plaintiff,

14 CITY OF SEATTLE, *et al.*,

15 Defendants.

Case No. 2:16-cv-00322 RSL

16
17 PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO
18 DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO
19 DISMISS

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OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS
Case No. 2:16-cv-00322 RSL

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INTRODUCTION

2 The City concedes that the Ordinance is going into effect, informing the Court of its
 3 planned timeline and stating that it is “working to implement the Ordinance” and expects to set a
 4 “Commencement Date” by September 19, 2016. Decl. of Douglas Carey ¶ 4, Dkt. 32. The City
 5 likewise refused a request by counsel for Plaintiff the Chamber of Commerce of the United
 6 States of America, made before it commenced this lawsuit, to provide assurances that the City
 7 would not implement or enforce the Ordinance. Compl. ¶ 43. There is, therefore, no question
 8 that this Court will, in just a few months, be required to adjudicate this suit on the merits. And
 9 no factual development between now and then is needed in order to decide the purely legal
 10 claims raised by the Chamber. Yet the City’s motion asks the Court to forestall any such
 11 adjudication until November 16, 2016, when unions will demand driver lists, at which point this
 12 Court will have just sixteen days to resolve this case—unless the City agrees to stay enforcement
 13 of the Ordinance pending litigation—before the Chamber’s members are required to turn over
 14 those driver lists on December 2. Carey Decl. ¶ 5.

15 There is no need to create an artificial emergency. This Court has ample authority to
 16 resolve this case now, and the merits of the Chamber’s purely legal claims may be briefed
 17 starting now on a reasonable schedule for the parties that also permits sufficient time for the
 18 Court to rule. And that is particularly true where, as here, the suit will, even under the City’s
 19 erroneous view of the law, undoubtedly be well positioned for review by the time the merits of
 20 the matter are fully briefed, argued, and ready for decision.

21 The key issue for Article III associational standing and ripeness, which amount to the
 22 same thing here, is that the Chamber’s members are facing several present or imminent injuries.
 23 These members are suffering actual, ongoing injuries such as (i) coerced compliance with the
 24 Ordinance’s anti-retaliation provision; and (ii) reasonable expenditures required to prepare for
 25 the Ordinance’s operation and mitigate its harmful effects, including educating drivers about the
 26 impact of unionization and hiring labor relations consultants and attorneys. And they face

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1 imminent future injuries such as (i) forced disclosure of confidential driver lists; and (ii) forced
 2 participation in the City's collective-bargaining regime. These injuries are fairly traceable to the
 3 Ordinance's enforcement, and a favorable ruling from this Court will provide redress. The other
 4 requirements of associational standing are met because this lawsuit is germane to the Chamber's
 5 purposes, and none of the Chamber's claims—all of which are facial challenges seeking
 6 prospective injunctive relief—requires the individual participation of the Chamber's members.

7 Accordingly, this Court should reject the City's request to delay this case until it may be
 8 adjudicated only on an emergency basis and, instead, hold that this case is ripe for adjudication.

9 BACKGROUND

10 a. This suit challenges Seattle Ordinance 124968, which compels businesses that
 11 contract with for-hire drivers to collectively bargain the terms of those contracts. The Chamber
 12 alleges that the Ordinance is preempted by the Sherman Act and the National Labor Relations
 13 Act and is inconsistent with state law. The Chamber is the world's largest business association,
 14 representing the interests of more than three million businesses. Decl. of Amanda Engstrom
 15 Eversole ¶ 3. Its purpose is to advocate on behalf of its members for policies that create jobs and
 16 promote economic growth. *Id.* ¶ 4.

17 The Chamber has members subject to the Ordinance. First, Chamber member Uber
 18 Technologies, Inc., along with its wholly owned subsidiaries Uber USA, LLC and Rasier, LLC
 19 (collectively, "Uber"), is a technology company that connects individuals looking for
 20 transportation ("riders") with independent transportation providers looking for passengers
 21 ("drivers"). Decl. of Mitchel Matthews ¶ 3. Uber's product is a smartphone application, the
 22 Uber App, which allows riders and drivers to connect based on their location. *Id.* For-hire
 23 drivers who use the Uber App to generate referrals are independent contractors, not Uber
 24 employees. *Id.* ¶ 15–16. They use the Uber App to generate leads for their businesses. *Id.* ¶ 8.
 25 Uber contracts with more than fifty for-hire drivers in the Seattle area. *Id.* ¶ 16.

26 Second, Chamber member Eastside for Hire ("Eastside") provides dispatch services in

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1 the Seattle area. Decl. of Samatar Guled ¶ 2. Eastside uses advertising and preexisting client
 2 bases to generate transportation requests from passengers, who call, text, or email to request a
 3 ride, and refers these requests to drivers via mobile data terminal. *Id.* ¶ 5. Eastside contracts
 4 with more than fifty drivers, who are independent contractors, not employees. *Id.* ¶¶ 4,7.

5 **b.** The Ordinance’s legislative sponsor, Seattle Councilmember Mike O’Brien,
 6 proposed the bill as “a plan to help independent contractors such as Uber drivers unionize in
 7 pursuit of better working conditions and pay.” Daniel Beekman, *City Council Member Says Let*
 8 *Uber Drivers Unionize*, Seattle Times (Aug. 31, 2015), goo.gl/BybwH. To craft the legislation,
 9 O’Brien partnered with Teamsters Local 117, which had also been “providing assistance” to
 10 Seattle’s App-Based Drivers Association. *Id.*; Decl. of Harry Korrell, Ex. H. Teamsters
 11 representatives frequently contacted O’Brien, other councilmembers, and the mayor’s office
 12 during the legislative process. Korrell Decl., Exs. A, C, D, E, F, G, H. Together, the “hard-
 13 charging union and . . . ambitious City Council member” designed the Ordinance specifically to
 14 target “app-based ride-dispatch companies, including Uber and Lyft.”¹ Daniel Beekman, *An*
 15 *Uber Union? Seattle Could Clear Way For Ride-App Drivers*, Seattle Times (Nov. 28, 2015),
 16 goo.gl/oapjuV. O’Brien’s stated purpose was “to balance the playing field” between Uber and
 17 “drivers making less than minimum wage.” *Id.* The Ordinance resulted from this coordinated
 18 effort, and became law on January 22, 2016. *See Mot.* at 1 n.1.

19 The Ordinance requires “driver coordinators” to collectively bargain with “for-hire
 20 drivers.” Ordinance § 1(I). A “driver coordinator” is “an entity that hires, contracts with, or
 21 partners with for-hire drivers for the purpose of assisting them with, or facilitating them in,
 22 providing for-hire services to the public.” Ordinance § 2. Driver coordinators include, but are
 23 not limited to, “taxicab associations, for-hire vehicle companies, and transportation network

24
 25

¹ Lyft, Inc., is a competing technology company that provides digital ride-referral
 26 services and contracts with more than fifty drivers in the Seattle area. Like Uber, Lyft’s product
 is a smartphone application that connects potential riders with for-hire drivers.

1 companies.” *Id.* A “transportation network company” is defined elsewhere in the City Code as
 2 an organization that uses “an online-enabled . . . application or platform to connect passengers
 3 with drivers using their personal vehicles.” Seattle Code § 6.310.110. The Ordinance does “not
 4 apply to drivers who are employees” under the National Labor Relations Act. Ordinance § 6.
 5 As such, it mandates collective bargaining for independent contractors, but not employees.

6 Certain requirements of the Ordinance go into effect automatically. For example, the
 7 anti-retaliation provision, which takes effect on June 20, 2016, *see id.* § 5, decrees that a “driver
 8 coordinator shall not retaliate against any for-hire driver for exercising the right to participate in”
 9 collective bargaining, “or provide or offer to provide money or anything of value to any for-hire
 10 driver with the intent of encouraging the for-hire driver to exercise, or to refrain from exercising,
 11 that right.” *Id.* § 3(K). Defendant Director Fred Podesta, who is responsible for enforcing the
 12 Ordinance, *id.* § 3(M)(1), may punish violations with a “daily penalty of up to \$10,000.” *Id.*
 13 § 3(M)(1)(d). “Any aggrieved party” may also sue for “all remedies available at law or in
 14 equity,” as well as “attorney’s fees and costs.” *Id.* § 3(M)(3).

15 Other requirements are triggered by forthcoming required events. Within thirty days of
 16 its “commencement date,” which the Director “shall” set between July 20 and September 18,
 17 2016, *id.* at § 3(A), a union may notify the Director of its desire to represent for-hire drivers
 18 within the City. *Id.* § 3(C). The Director has fourteen days to determine whether to designate
 19 that union as a “Qualified Driver Representative” (QDR). *Id.* § 3(C); *see also id.* § 3(B)
 20 (designation based on, *inter alia*, applicant’s non-profit status, membership bylaws, and
 21 experience in or commitment to collective bargaining). Once designated as a QDR, the union
 22 has fourteen days to notify any driver coordinator whose drivers the union wishes to represent
 23 that it intends to become the “Exclusive Driver Representative” (EDR) for those drivers. *Id.*
 24 § 3(C)(2). The union’s notice triggers the Ordinance’s mandatory disclosure provision, which
 25 requires the driver coordinator within seventy-five days of the commencement date to provide
 26 the union with “the names, addresses, email addresses (if available), and phone number (if

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available) of all qualifying drivers they hire, contract with, or partner with.” *Id.* § 3(D); *see also id.* (disclosure requirement applies to driver coordinators who contracted with “50 or more for-hire drivers in the 30 days prior” to the commencement date). QDRs are authorized to use this contact information to conduct a “card check”-style organizing campaign, *i.e.*, to contact drivers to solicit their interest in being represented by the QDR. *See id.* § 3(E).

If a majority of the drivers for a driver coordinator provide statements of interest indicating support for the QDR, the Director must certify the union as the EDR. *Id.* § 3(F). (If no EDR is certified for a particular driver coordinator, the union may reinitiate the process every twelve months. *Id.* § 3(G).) The driver coordinator must then “meet and negotiate in good faith” with the EDR over the terms and conditions of its contracts with for-hire drivers, *id.* § 3(H), and, if no agreement is reached, must submit to binding arbitration, *id.* § 3(I).

ARGUMENT

I. THE CHAMBER HAS ASSOCIATIONAL STANDING

14 An association has standing to bring suit on behalf of its members when (A) “its
15 members would otherwise have standing to sue in their own right”; (B) “the interests it seeks to
16 protect are germane to the organization’s purpose”; and (C) “neither the claim asserted nor the
17 relief requested requires the participation of individual members in the lawsuit.” *Hunt v. Wash.*
18 *State Apple Advert. Comm’n*, 432 U.S. 333, 343 (1977). The Chamber satisfies these criteria.

A. Several Of The Chamber's Members Have Standing To Bring This Suit

20 The Chamber has several members, including Uber, Eastside, and Q for Hire, who are
21 subject to the Ordinance’s driver-disclosure and collective-bargaining requirements. *See supra*
22 pp. 2–3; Eversole Decl. ¶ 5. Thus even assuming that the Chamber must identify any injured
23 members by name, as Defendants contend (Mot. at 18–19), the Chamber has timely done so. *See*
24 *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 501–02 (1975).

25 Defendants assert that even companies subject to the Ordinance lack standing to sue in
26 their own right and that the claims are not ripe. Standing and ripeness “originate from the same

1 Article III limitation,” and both issues “in this case boil down to the same question”—whether
 2 the Chamber has alleged that its members are subject to an actual or imminent injury. *Susan B.*
 3 *Anthony List v. Driehaus*, 134 S. Ct. 2334, 2341, 2341 n.5 (2014) (quotation marks omitted).
 4 Indeed, Defendants restate the same arguments in challenging both standing and ripeness.
 5 Compare Mot. at 8, with *id.* at 14. Consistent with the Supreme Court’s frequent practice, the
 6 Chamber “use[es] the term ‘standing’” in this brief. *Susan B. Anthony List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2341
 7 n.5. By either name, Defendants’ arguments fail.

8 “To establish Article III standing, a plaintiff must show (1) an ‘injury in fact,’ (2) a
 9 sufficient ‘causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained of,’ and (3) a
 10 ‘likel[ihood]’ that the injury ‘will be redressed by a favorable decision.’” *Id.* at 2341 (quoting
 11 *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560–61 (1992)). To defeat a motion to dismiss, a
 12 plaintiff may demonstrate standing through “general factual allegations” in the pleadings or
 13 specific factual affidavits. *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 561. The Chamber’s members meet all three
 14 elements. Most importantly, they are facing both ongoing, actual injuries and future injuries that
 15 are certainly impending and pose a substantial risk of harm. Each injury alone is sufficient to
 16 support standing. Each is also traceable to Defendants and redressable by a favorable ruling.

17 **1. The Chamber’s Members Are Currently Suffering Injury And Face A**
 18 **Substantial Risk Of Future Injury**

19 A plaintiff must allege an injury that is “actual or imminent, not conjectural or
 20 hypothetical.” *Susan B. Anthony List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2341 (quotation marks omitted). “[O]ne does
 21 not have to await the consummation of threatened injury to obtain preventive relief.” *Babbitt v.*
 22 *United Farm Workers Nat'l Union*, 442 U.S. 289, 298 (1979). A future injury suffices “if the
 23 threatened injury is certainly impending, or there is a substantial risk that the harm will occur.”
 24 *Susan B. Anthony List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2341 (quotation marks omitted).

25 Two types of injury support standing here. *First*, the Chamber’s members are currently
 26 incurring actual, ongoing injuries. These include (i) coerced compliance with the Ordinance’s

1 anti-retaliation provision, and (ii) the members' reasonable expenditures to prepare for the
2 operation of the Ordinance, such as educating drivers about the impact of unionization,
3 participating in rulemaking, and hiring consultants and attorneys for assistance with union
4 organizing and the collective-bargaining process. *Second*, the Chamber's members face
5 imminent future injuries, including (i) forced disclosure of confidential commercial information
6 and (ii) forced participation in the City's collective-bargaining regime.

(a) Present Harms

8 i. *Prohibition of non-unionization clauses.* To protect its business from the burdens
9 of the Ordinance, Eastside wishes to amend its driver contracts to require drivers to decline union
10 representation for the purpose of collective bargaining. Guled Decl. ¶ 11. Eastside has refrained
11 from doing so because the Ordinance arguably prohibits such clauses: it mandates that “a driver
12 coordinator shall not retaliate against any for-hire driver” nor “provide or offer to provide money
13 or anything of value” to encourage the “driver to exercise, or to refrain from exercising”
14 collective-bargaining rights under the Ordinance. Ordinance § 3(K); Guled Decl. ¶ 11. These
15 are precisely the circumstances giving an entity standing to obtain pre-enforcement review.

Prior to challenging a law, a plaintiff need not “first expose himself to actual arrest or prosecution,” *Babbitt*, 442 U.S. at 298, “administrative action threatening sanctions,” *Ohio Civil Rights Comm’n v. Dayton Christian Sch., Inc.*, 477 U.S. 619, 625 n.1 (1986), or “civil fines and private enforcement actions,” *Bland v. Fessler*, 88 F.3d 729, 737 (9th Cir. 1996). Rather, a plaintiff has standing to bring a pre-enforcement suit if it “has alleged an intention to engage in a course of conduct” that is “arguably . . . proscribed by” the challenged law but also “arguably” protected or lawful, “and there exists a credible threat of prosecution.” *Susan B. Anthony List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2342 (quoting *Babbit*, 442 U.S. at 298); *see also MedImmune, Inc. v. Genentech, Inc.*, 549 U.S. 118, 128–29 (2007) (“[W]e do not require a plaintiff to expose himself to liability before bringing suit to challenge the basis for [threatened government action].”). The Chamber’s members satisfy each of these conditions.

1 *First*, the Chamber has alleged its member’s “intention to engage in a course of conduct”
 2 that is “arguably … proscribed by” the Ordinance. *Susan B. Anthony List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2343–44
 3 (quoting *Babbitt*, 442 U.S. at 298); *see also* Compl. ¶ 46. Chamber member Eastside wishes to
 4 include non-unionization provisions in its driver contracts. Guled Decl. ¶ 11. The Ordinance
 5 arguably bars these provisions because it prohibits promising a driver anything of value to refrain
 6 from exercising collective-bargaining rights, and because enforcing a non-unionization contract
 7 is arguably a retaliatory act. Indeed, Defendants have asserted that, under the Ordinance, the
 8 Chamber’s “members have no right to demand [non-unionization] agreements.” Mot. at 10 n.4.

9 *Second*, adopting the non-unionization provisions is “arguably” protected or lawful
 10 because, as the Complaint alleges, the Ordinance is arguably preempted by the Sherman Act and
 11 the NLRA and inconsistent with state law. Thus, but for the unlawful Ordinance, Eastside would
 12 have the right to insist upon including these provisions in its driver contracts.

13 *Third*, the threat that the Ordinance will be enforced is “substantial,” and not “imaginary
 14 or wholly speculative,” because Defendants have refused to disavow its enforcement. *Susan B.*
Anthony List, 134 S. Ct. at 2343. In *Babbitt*, a labor union challenged an Arizona statute that
 16 made it an unfair labor practice to “induce or encourage” agricultural purchases through
 17 “dishonest, untruthful and deceptive publicity.” 442 U.S. at 301. The union argued that to avoid
 18 prosecution it had to refrain from engaging in publicity campaigns, but the government
 19 responded that the provision had “not yet been applied and may never be applied to commissions
 20 of unfair labor practices.” *Id.* at 301–02. The Court rejected the government’s claim, explaining
 21 that enforcement was not “imaginary or wholly speculative” because “the State ha[d] not
 22 disavowed any intention of invoking the criminal penalty provision against unions that commit
 23 unfair labor practices.” *Id.* The Supreme Court has repeatedly reaffirmed that conclusion. *E.g.*,
 24 *Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project*, 561 U.S. 1, 16 (2010) (“The Government has not argued
 25 … that plaintiffs will not be prosecuted if they do what they say they wish to do.”); *Virginia v.*
 26 *Am. Booksellers Ass’n*, 484 U.S. 383, 393 (1988) (“The State has not suggested that the newly

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¹ enacted law will not be enforced, and we see no reason to assume otherwise.”).

² Defendants have “not disavowed any intention” of enforcement. *Babbitt*, 442 U.S. at 302.

3 To the contrary, they are willing only to state that “the City will provide an opportunity to correct
4 any violation before imposing penalties.” Mot. at 16–17. But forcing Eastside to “correct any
5 violation” by abandoning non-unionization contracts does nothing to dispel the injury.

6 Defendants have actually affirmed that they *do* intend to compel the Chamber’s members—
7 through threat of government sanctions of up to \$10,000 per day—to comply with the anti-
8 retaliation provision. Further, the Ordinance authorizes private plaintiffs to sue for damages, and
9 the City cannot control those suits.²

10 Defendants' contrary arguments are unpersuasive. They first contend that the Chamber's
11 members lack standing because they are "voluntarily complying with the anti-retaliation
12 provisions of the Ordinance." Mot. at 9. To the contrary, because non-compliance will result in
13 government sanctions, Eastside's actions are not "voluntary." A plaintiff does not lack standing
14 where he fails to "eliminat[e] the imminent threat of harm by simply not doing what he claimed
15 the right to do"—such as "enter into a lease" or enter into a non-unionization contract—because
16 "the threat-eliminating behavior [is] effectively coerced." *MedImmune*, 549 U.S. at 129.

17 Defendants cannot defeat standing by placing Eastside “between the rock of foregoing” their
18 non-unionization contracts and “the hard place of violating the law.” *Bland*, 88 F.3d at 737.

²² It makes no difference that the anti-retaliation provision does not go into effect until
June 20, 2016. See Ordinance § 5. Eastside wishes to adopt non-unionization clauses now and
²³ allow them to remain in effect after June 20, Guled Decl. ¶ 11, and will be subject to
enforcement actions based on the contractual clauses at that time. This “inevitability of the
²⁴ operation of” the Ordinance means “it is irrelevant to the existence of a justiciable controversy
that there will be a time delay before the [Ordinance] will come into effect.” *Reg'l Rail*
²⁵ *Reorganization Act Cases*, 419 U.S. 102, 143 (1974); see also *Arizona. v. Atchison, Topeka &*

²⁶ *Santa Fe R.R.*, 656 F.2d 398, 402–03 (9th Cir. 1981) (challenge to statute ripe six months before
its effective date).

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1 Defendants must assume that the Chamber’s legal claim would succeed. On that assumption,
 2 Eastside does not wish to violate the law; it wishes to enter into a lawful contract that is being
 3 blocked by threat of unlawful government action. That is a classic Article III injury.

4 Defendants next contend that the Chamber’s members “do not face any specific threat of
 5 prosecution.” Mot. at 16, 9–10. But the cases on which Defendants rely, including *Thomas v.*
 6 *Anchorage Equal Rights Commission*, 220 F.3d 1134, 1137 (9th Cir. 1999) (en banc), and *San*
 7 *Diego County Gun Rights Committee v. Reno*, 98 F.3d 1121 (9th Cir. 1996), do not apply here.

8 In *Thomas*, landlords challenged an Alaska housing law prohibiting discrimination due to
 9 marital status. 220 F.3d at 1137. They failed to “specify when, to whom, where, or under what
 10 circumstances” they would engage in prohibited discrimination. *Id.* at 1139. Not surprisingly,
 11 there had been no “hint of future enforcement,” *id.* at 1140, and “the principal enforcement
 12 agencies had never even heard of [the] landlords before they filed [the] action,” *id.* at 1137.
 13 Indeed, the record did “not indicate even a single criminal prosecution” during “the twenty-five
 14 years that [the] housing laws ha[d] been on the books.” *Id.* at 1140.

15 And in *San Diego County Gun Rights Committee*, plaintiffs challenged the federal Crime
 16 Control Act of 1994, which imposed new requirements for receiving federal firearms licenses.
 17 98 F.3d at 1124. The plaintiffs alleged “that they ‘wish[ed] and intend[ed]’ to engage in
 18 unspecified conduct prohibited” by the statute. *Id.* But they never alleged any specific statutory
 19 violation, nor a “particular time or date” on which they wished to take the unspecified actions.
 20 *Id.* at 1127. Nor was there any evidence that the statute would be enforced against them; they
 21 could “not identify even a general threat” of prosecution made against them. *Id.*

22 The difference between those cases and this one is stark: Chamber member Eastside has
 23 specifically stated that it would like to require all drivers to sign non-unionization agreements
 24 now. Guled Decl. ¶ 11. Defendants’ own motion threatens enforcement if Eastside were to do
 25 so. *See supra* p. 9. Moreover, the anti-retaliation provision is enforceable by a private cause of
 26 action, Ordinance §3(M)(3), and it strains credulity to suggest that the Teamsters would not bring

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1 an action challenging contractual provisions barring drivers from supporting unionization.
 2 Finally, the history of the Ordinance renders fanciful any claim that it will not be enforced
 3 against the Chamber’s members. This is not a situation in which a twenty-five-year-old law has
 4 never been enforced or an even older law has fallen into desuetude. Nor is this a nationwide law
 5 that may be enforced to varying degrees by different U.S. Attorneys. This is a municipal law
 6 enacted for the purpose of bringing immediate change to the for-hire industry.

7 Thus, rather than bearing any similarity to *Thomas* and *San Diego*, this case comfortably
 8 falls within the many cases in which the Ninth Circuit has allowed pre-enforcement challenges.

9 *See, e.g., Valle del Sol, Inc. v. Whiting*, 732 F.3d 1006, 1015–16 & 1015 n.5 (9th Cir. 2013)
 10 (allowing pre-enforcement challenge to Arizona law absent direct threat of prosecution, because
 11 the court has “never held that a specific threat is necessary to demonstrate standing”); *Cal. Pro-*
 12 *Life Council, Inc. v. Getman*, 328 F.3d 1088, 1094 (9th Cir. 2003) (allowing pre-enforcement
 13 challenge to California statute absent “threat” or “warning” of enforcement, because “*Thomas*
 14 did not purport to overrule years of Ninth Circuit and Supreme Court precedent recognizing the
 15 validity of pre-enforcement challenges”); *Bland*, 88 F.3d at 737 (allowing pre-enforcement
 16 challenge to California statute because “[t]he Attorney General of California ha[d] not stated
 17 affirmatively that his office [would] not enforce the civil statute”).

18 Finally, Defendants assert that the non-unionization agreements “are in any event legally
 19 meaningless,” Mot. at 17, because “there is no reason for its members to procure such
 20 agreements” if the Ordinance is preempted, and if the Ordinance is lawful “then its members
 21 have no right to demand” them, *id.* at 10 n.4. Yet even if the Ordinance is unlawful, it would not
 22 make the non-unionization agreements “legally meaningless.” Mot. at 17. They would be valid,
 23 private contractual agreements, and Defendants provide no legal argument or support to the
 24 contrary. Regardless of whether the Ordinance is eventually invalidated or upheld, Eastside
 25 wishes to immediately adopt non-unionization provisions, and the threat of enforcement of the
 26 unlawful Ordinance has “effectively coerced” it from doing so. *MedImmune*, 549 U.S. at 129.

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1 And there is nothing wrong with proactively preventing unionization among drivers, rather than
 2 litigating preemption or other legal flaws in the Ordinance on a case-by-case basis. That is
 3 sufficient for standing.

4 **ii.** *Current expenditures.* A plaintiff also has standing when it “reasonably incur[s]
 5 costs to mitigate or avoid” a “substantial risk” of injury. *Clapper v. Amnesty Int’l USA*, 133 S.
 6 Ct. 1138, 1150 n.5 (2013); *accord Mendoza v. Garcia*, 768 F.3d 1009, 1013 n.1 (9th Cir. 2014).
 7 Here, the Chamber’s members are already spending substantial time, money, and resources to
 8 reasonably prepare for the Ordinance’s “operation” and “enforcement.” *Babbitt*, 442 U.S. at 298.

9 First, the Ordinance grants unions the right to seek majority support for collective
 10 bargaining among drivers with a company. Ordinance § 3(B)–(F). At the same time, the
 11 Chamber’s members have a “First Amendment right” to “engage in noncoercive speech about
 12 unionization” and “attempt[] to persuade” those drivers “not to join a union.” *Chamber of
 13 Commerce v. Brown*, 554 U.S. 60, 66–67 (2008). Eastside has begun to exercise this right in
 14 anticipation of forthcoming organizing efforts, by contacting drivers to educate them about the
 15 drawbacks of exclusive union representation, Guled Decl. ¶ 12, and Uber intends to educate
 16 drivers about the impact of unionization, Matthews Decl. ¶ 19. Second, as companies that have
 17 not previously had to deal with union campaigns and organized labor—because their drivers are
 18 independent contractors, not employees—the Chamber’s members will need to hire attorneys
 19 and consultants to assist them with their obligations under the Ordinance. Matthews Decl. ¶ 17;
 20 Guled Decl. ¶ 12. Uber, in particular, has already expended, and continues to expend, substantial
 21 time and resources engaging costly experts to advise Uber about navigating the collective-
 22 bargaining process, and recruiting and hiring personnel to serve as permanent staff members.
 23 Matthews Decl. ¶ 19. Third, Uber and Eastside are also currently devoting substantial resources
 24 to participating in the City’s rulemaking efforts. See Matthews Decl. ¶ 18; Guled Decl. ¶ 10.

25 These business expenditures, taken to avoid or mitigate the Ordinance’s harmful
 26 consequences, are sufficient injuries to support Article III standing. The expenditures are

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1 reasonable because they are a fitting “reaction to a risk of harm”—namely, a union organizing
 2 campaign—that is imminent and certainly impending. *Clapper*, 133 S. Ct. at 1151; *see also*
 3 *infra* pp. 16–17 (discussing imminence of organizing campaign). Moreover, it is reasonable—
 4 indeed, necessary—for the Chamber’s members to undertake these activities *now*, before a QDR
 5 is designated, because drivers can sign a statement of interest at any time after a QDR is
 6 designated (there is no voting date) and the City has provided no mechanism to revoke those
 7 authorizations. *See* Ordinance § 3(F). A Chamber member that delays contacting drivers until a
 8 QDR is designated thus risks losing the opportunity to persuade those drivers to vote against
 9 unionization. Indeed, Teamsters representatives have already been contacting drivers, Korrell
 10 Decl., Exs. B, J, making it even more urgent for the Chamber’s members to do the same.

11 Defendants insist that these injuries do not support standing because they are self-
 12 inflicted and voluntary. Mot. at 9–10, 15–16. But they are inflicted by dint of the Ordinance and
 13 would not be necessary but for its enactment. Regardless, “voluntary” measures can certainly
 14 support Article III standing. For example, in *Monsanto Co. v. Geertson Seed Farms*, 561 U.S.
 15 139 (2010), conventional alfalfa farmers challenged an agency’s decision to deregulate
 16 genetically engineered alfalfa, *id.* at 153. They argued that deregulation would cause a
 17 “substantial risk” of genetic contamination, so they would “need to test [their] crops for the
 18 presence of genetically engineered alfalfa seed,” and had already “begun contracting with
 19 growers outside of the United States” to ensure a genetically pure seed supply. *Id.* at 154–55.
 20 These “self inflicted” injuries were “sufficiently concrete” for standing, “even if [the] crops
 21 [were] not actually” contaminated. *Id.* at 155; *see also, e.g.*, *Friends of Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw*
 22 *Env’t Servs. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 181–82 (2000) (voluntarily refraining from swimming,
 23 camping, and bird-watching for fear of exposure to mercury was sufficient injury); *Meese v.*
 24 *Keene*, 481 U.S. 465, 473 (1987) (voluntarily refraining from exhibiting a film because
 25 government declared it political propaganda was sufficient injury).

26 Cases rejecting voluntary actions as sufficient for standing have done so because the

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1 plaintiffs responded to potential injuries that were speculative, and their protective measures
2 against speculative harms were therefore not directly traceable to the defendants. In *Clapper*, for
3 example, the plaintiffs' measures taken to avoid phone surveillance were based on a "highly
4 speculative fear" that the government would monitor the plaintiffs' calls using the procedures
5 authorized under the challenged wiretapping program. 133 S. Ct. at 1148. Thus, the problem in
6 *Clapper* was that "the harm respondents [sought] to avoid [was] not certainly impending," *id.* at
7 1151, especially considering that the surveillance program did not regulate the plaintiffs, *id.* at
8 1153. The Court made clear that standing requirements are satisfied when plaintiffs "reasonably
9 incur costs to mitigate or avoid" a "substantial risk" of injury. *Id.* at 1150 n.5.³ The same is true
10 in other similar cases. *See, e.g., Mendoza*, 768 F.3d at 1013 n.1 (decision to remain in custody
11 was self-inflicted because there was no "substantial risk" of future harm if plaintiff left state
12 custody); *Nat'l Family Planning & Reproductive Health Ass'n, Inc. v. Gonzales*, 468 F.3d 826,
13 831 (D.C. Cir. 2006) (injury was self-inflicted because plaintiff had "within its grasp an easy
14 means for alleviating the alleged" injury by asking an administrative agency for a clarifying rule).
15 Unlike those cases, the actions the Chamber's members have taken are "a reasonable reaction to
16 a risk of harm," *Clapper*, 133 S. Ct. at 1151, because the Ordinance regulates, constrains, and
17 compels the Chamber's members to participate in unionization efforts and collectively bargain
18 with for-hire drivers, events that are certainly impending.

(b) Substantial Risk of Future Injury

20 i. *Mandatory disclosure provision.* The Chamber’s members are also subject to
21 imminent injury because they will soon be required to disclose “the names, addresses, email
22 addresses (if available), and phone number (if available) of all qualifying drivers they hire,
23 contract with, or partner with.” Ordinance § 3(D). Uber and Eastside are subject to the
24 disclosure requirement because each contracts with “50 or more for-hire drivers,” *id.*, and will

³ *Clapper* analyzed this issue as one of traceability. 133 S. Ct. at 1150–52. But the outcome is the same whether the issue is framed as traceability or injury.

1 continue to do so, Matthews Decl. ¶ 16; Guled Decl. ¶ 4. This coerced disclosure is an Article
 2 III injury in its own right. *See, e.g., Davis v. FEC*, 554 U.S. 724, 733 (2008) (standing to
 3 challenge mandatory campaign disclosures); *NAACP v. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449, 458–59 (1958)
 4 (standing to challenge compelled disclosure of association’s membership lists). Even more
 5 concretely here, complying with the disclosure requirement will require these members to
 6 expend substantial time and resources to ensure that the correct information is disclosed, and that
 7 no privileged or protected information is produced. Matthews Decl. ¶ 20; Guled Decl. ¶ 13.

8 Moreover, these driver lists contain confidential information that the Chamber’s members
 9 maintain as a trade secret. *Id.* Uber’s driver lists, for example, are highly valuable and would be
 10 of great interest to its competitors. Matthews Decl. ¶ 20. Because drivers pay a service fee to
 11 use the Uber App, drivers are customers of Uber, so production of this information would reveal
 12 a closely guarded customer list. *Id.* Uber has only released similar lists to service providers
 13 under agreements with extensive privacy and security obligations. *Id.* Further, the drivers
 14 whose names would appear on this list under the Ordinance are entitled to privacy and expect
 15 that Uber will safeguard their names and contact information. *Id.* If the Ordinance is enforced,
 16 the Chamber’s members will lose the value of this intellectual property—an injury sufficient for
 17 Article III standing. *Already, LLC v. Nike, Inc.*, 133 S. Ct. 721, 727 (2013).

18 Defendants do not dispute that the required disclosure of driver information constitutes an
 19 injury for standing purposes, but contend that this injury is speculative because the disclosure
 20 requirement will be triggered only if a union seeks to become a QDR, the Director approves, and
 21 the union then requests driver lists from a member subject to the Ordinance. Mot. at 8, 14. But
 22 so long as the risk of injury is genuine and realistic, rather than speculative and imaginary, the
 23 “substantial risk” standard does not require a plaintiff to prove with absolute certainty that future
 24 injury will occur or that no contingencies exist that might affect the injury. *Susan B. Anthony*
 25 *List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2342 (“sufficiently imminent”); *Babbitt*, 442 U.S. at 298 (“realistic danger”);
 26 *MedImmune*, 549 U.S. at 129 (“genuine threat”); *see also supra* note 2.

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1 The Ordinance's operation is neither speculative nor imaginary; it is substantially certain
 2 to occur. *First*, the Teamsters Local Union No. 117 (or an affiliated entity) is substantially
 3 certain to seek designation as a Qualified Driver Representative. Local 117 was a driving force
 4 behind enactment of Ordinance. *See supra* p. 3. Representatives from Local 117 frequently
 5 contacted the City Council and Mayor's office during the drafting and enactment of the
 6 Ordinance, urging the City to take "swift action" to authorize collective bargaining for "Uber and
 7 Lyft" drivers. *See supra* p. 3. And Local 117 has already been assisting drivers on the Uber
 8 platform in organizing meetings with public officials "about the policies that [a]ffect their ability
 9 to make a living and succeed in today's rapidly changing transportation environment." Korrell
 10 Decl., Ex. L; *see also* Exs. A, B, I, J. Further, there is no doubt that Local 117 meets the minimal
 11 statutory requirements for certification as a QDR: it is registered with the Washington Secretary
 12 of State as a not-for-profit entity; its bylaws give drivers the right to be members and participate
 13 in elections; and it has experience in and a commitment to collective bargaining, *see* Teamsters
 14 117 Registration Page, Wash. Sec'y of State, goo.gl/RTw12j; Union Search, U.S. Dep't of Labor,
 15 goo.gl/wMufaV. *See also* Davis, 554 U.S. at 733–34 (candidate has standing to challenge statute
 16 giving opponent right to additional contributions where, "[w]hen [plaintiff] filed suit," "there
 17 was no indication that his opponent would forgo that opportunity").

18 *Second*, Defendants have refused to say they will not implement the Ordinance or
 19 designate a QDR. Compl. ¶ 43. To the contrary, Defendants have stated they expect the
 20 disclosure provision to be triggered no later than December 2, 2016. Carey Decl. ¶ 3.
 21 Defendants cannot now plausibly contend that no QDR will be designated, and that they expect
 22 this recently enacted Ordinance never to take effect. After all, the successful business operations
 23 of Uber and Lyft are the primary reason why the City enacted the Ordinance. The entire goal,
 24 according to Councilmember O'Brien, was to "balance the playing field" between Uber and
 25 "drivers making less than minimum wage." Beekman, *An Uber Union?*, *supra* p. 3. This newly
 26 enacted Ordinance is the product of intense efforts by the City and the Teamsters over the last

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1 year, aimed directly at the Chamber’s members. Indeed, after filing their motion to dismiss,
 2 Defendants requested that the Chamber’s members turn over certain driver and trip data so that
 3 the City could begin drafting rules that would implement the Ordinance. Matthews Decl. ¶ 18;
 4 Guled Decl. ¶ 10. These efforts belie Defendants’ disingenuous claim that the Ordinance would
 5 have no effect against its primary targets.

6 The supposed contingencies in this case are no greater than in other cases in which the
 7 Ninth Circuit has found standing. In *City of Oakland v. Lynch*, the court held that a city had
 8 standing to challenge a federal forfeiture *action* because revenues would be lost if forfeiture were
 9 *ordered*; the “uncertain[ty]” of the forfeiture order was “not so speculative” as to undermine
 10 standing. 798 F.3d 1159, 1164 (9th Cir. 2015). And in *Alaska Airlines, Inc. v. City of Long*
 11 *Beach*, the court held that airlines had standing to challenge an ordinance authorizing an airport
 12 manager to require airlines to reduce flights if they exceeded certain noise levels even though the
 13 airport manager had not yet cut off any flights because “the threat of action [was] very real.”
 14 951 F.2d 977, 987 (9th Cir. 1991) (per curiam). Likewise, the operation and enforcement of the
 15 Ordinance creates a sufficiently imminent threat that the Chamber’s members—the Ordinance’s
 16 targets—will be injured through compelled disclosure of their confidential driver lists.⁴

17 **ii. Mandatory collective bargaining.** Finally, the Chamber’s members are subject to
 18 imminent injury through compelled participation in the City’s collective-bargaining scheme and
 19 forced adherence to a collective-bargaining agreement. For the same reasons discussed above
 20 concerning compelled disclosure of driver lists, this injury is imminent and not speculative—
 21 after all, the primary goal of the Ordinance is to require companies like Uber and Lyft to

22 ⁴ Defendants also contend that, because a party must demonstrate standing for each of its
 23 claims, this injury “allow[s] the Chamber to challenge *only* the disclosure provision of the
 24 Ordinance.” Mot. at 24. But the disclosure provision and the collective-bargaining provisions
 25 are inextricably interrelated: the only permitted use of the driver lists is union organizing, *see*
 26 *Ordinance* § 3(E), and an EDR cannot be qualified for collective bargaining absent a driver list,
see id. § 3(F). The disclosure provision is thus invalid for all the same reasons the collective-
 bargaining provisions are invalid, and the imminent threat of forced disclosure therefore gives
 the Chamber standing to pursue each of its claims.

1 collectively bargain with for-hire drivers.

2 **2. These Injuries Are Traceable To The Defendants And Redressable
3 Through A Favorable Ruling From This Court**

4 Defendants' arguments concerning traceability and redressability fare no better. A
5 plaintiff must show "a causal connection between the injury and the [challenged] conduct," and
6 that it is "likely" "the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision." *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560–
7 61. Here, Defendants' enforcement of the Ordinance will cause the alleged injuries. If the
8 Ordinance were not enforced, the Chamber's members would not suffer their asserted injuries.
9 Further, declaratory and injunctive relief can prevent Defendants from enforcing the Ordinance.

10 Defendants argue that these injuries are not traceable to them or redressable by this Court
11 because "the Chamber itself alleges that the question whether these drivers are employees under
12 the NLRA is an open one." Mot. at 17. That is incorrect, and based on a mischaracterization of
13 the Chamber's preemption arguments. The companies that are the targets of the Ordinance have
14 consistently maintained that drivers are independent contractors, and the Chamber agrees.
15 Compl. ¶¶ 19–20, 44, 105; Guled Decl. ¶ 7; Matthews Decl. ¶ 15; *see also Narayanan v. British*
16 *Airways*, 747 F.3d 1125, 1126 n.1 (9th Cir. 2014) (on motion to dismiss, "all factual allegations
17 set forth in the complaint are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to
18 Plaintiffs").

19 It is true, however, that at least some *litigants* contend that drivers with companies such
20 as Uber are arguably employees. *See* Matthews Decl. ¶ 15. But even if some might believe they
21 are arguably employees, that says nothing about whether the injuries alleged in this case are
22 traceable to Defendants. Defendants are the ones causing injury now, by attempting to enforce
23 the Ordinance's requirements as to individuals who are presently classified, and treated by the
24 Chamber's members, as independent contractors. Stated differently, the Chamber's members
25 would not be incurring the expenses or be at risk of the injuries described above absent the
26 Ordinance, and those expenses and risks will be eliminated if the Court enjoins the Ordinance.

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1 **B. The Chamber’s Purpose Is To Advance The Interests At Issue In This Suit**

2 The interests at issue in this lawsuit are at the heart of the Chamber’s purpose “to
 3 represent the interests of its members and the overall business community in order to promote
 4 and strengthen American free enterprise.” Eversole Decl. ¶ 3. This suit advances these precise
 5 interests, seeking to strengthen free enterprise by increasing competition among independent
 6 contractors, ensuring uniform labor policy, and protecting the privacy and value of growing
 7 businesses. The relief requested is necessary to nurture the advancement of new technology,
 8 protect businesses’ stability and viability, and support a growing sector of the economy.

9 **C. This Suit Does Not Require The Participation Of The Chamber’s Members**

10 Of course, the Chamber’s identification of members to establish particularized
 11 *injury* does not establish that the participation of those members is necessary to adjudicate the
 12 Chamber’s specific *claims*. As the Supreme Court has made clear, “‘individual participation’ is
 13 not normally necessary when an association seeks prospective or injunctive relief for its
 14 members.” *United Food & Commercial Workers v. Brown Group, Inc.*, 517 U.S. 544, 546
 15 (1996) (quoting *Hunt*, 432 U.S. at 343). And nothing takes this suit for prospective injunctive
 16 and declaratory relief outside that general rule.

17 “Neither [the Chamber’s] claims nor the relief sought require[s] the District Court to
 18 consider the individual circumstances of any aggrieved . . . member.” *Auto. Workers v. Brock*,
 19 477 U.S. 274, 287 (1986). Each of the Chamber’s claims raises a “pure question of law,” and the
 20 Chamber can prove entitlement to the relief sought without substantial “individualized proof.”
 21 *Id.* Moreover, the remedies that the Chamber seeks, “if granted, will inure to the benefit of those
 22 members of the association actually injured.” *Id.* at 288. Because participation of the Chamber’s
 23 individual members is unnecessary, the Chamber has standing to bring this suit.

24 Defendants acknowledge as much with respect to several of the Chamber’s claims. They
 25 concede, as they must, that the Chamber satisfies this prong of associational standing with
 26 respect to its claims for *Machinists* preemption and *ultra vires* action under state law. Mot. at

1 20–24. At an absolute minimum, then, those claims could proceed now. But the Defendants’
 2 arguments that the Chamber’s remaining claims are not fit for resolution without individual
 3 participation are meritless, and those claims, too, should be resolved now.

4 **1. Individual participation is unnecessary for the antitrust claims**

5 Defendants err in asserting that participation of the Chamber’s individual members is
 6 required for the Chamber’s federal and state antitrust claims. Defendants contend that only a
 7 party “threatened [with] loss or damage” may bring a federal antitrust claim for injunctive relief,
 8 *see* Clayton Antitrust Act § 16, 15 U.S.C. § 26, and that only a “person who is injured in his or
 9 her business or property” may bring a state antitrust claim, *see* Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.090.
 10 These claims, Defendants argue, require individualized proof, and thus individual member
 11 participation. Defendants also assert, in the alternative, that the statutory requirement that
 12 federal antitrust plaintiffs show “antitrust injury” means that antitrust claims must be brought by
 13 the party who has actually suffered antitrust injury, rather than an associational representative.

14 For one thing, Defendants’ argument—based on specific language in the Sherman Act
 15 and the state antitrust statute—is wholly inapplicable to the Chamber’s federal and state
 16 preemption claims. Those preemption claims are not statutory causes of action; rather, they
 17 invoke this Court’s equitable authority under *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123, 155–56 (1908), to
 18 enjoin the enforcement of local enactments preempted by federal law, and its similar authority
 19 under state law to enjoin a municipal ordinance or declare it preempted, *see, e.g., Cannabis*
 20 *Action Coal. v. City of Kent*, 351 P.3d 151, 154 (Wash. 2015).

21 Moreover, even with respect to the Chamber’s separate claim for injunctive relief under
 22 the Clayton Act, Defendants’ position is not the law. Courts routinely hold that associations
 23 have standing under the Clayton Act so long as they satisfy *Hunt*’s associational standing
 24 requirements. *See, e.g., S.W. Suburban Bd. of Realtors, Inc. v. Beverly Area Planning Ass’n*,
 25 830 F.2d 1374, 1380 (7th Cir. 1987) (citing cases); *Nat’l Constructors Ass’n v. Nat’l Elec.*
 26 *Contractors Ass’n, Inc.*, 498 F. Supp. 510, 515 (D. Md. 1980), *aff’d as modified*, 678 F.2d 492

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1 (4th Cir. 1982). These holdings make perfect sense because there is nothing unique about the
 2 antitrust context. An associational plaintiff must *always* show, to establish standing, that one (or
 3 more) of its members has suffered (or will imminently suffer) injury, *see Warth*, 422 U.S. at 511,
 4 and the language like that on which Defendants rely is routine in statutes creating a cause of
 5 action, *see, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 1983; 5 U.S.C. § 702; 33 U.S.C. § 1365(a), (g). The “antitrust
 6 injury” requirement simply means that the members’ injury must be of a particular type;
 7 individual participation is unnecessary to resolve that purely legal issue.⁵

8 **2. Individual participation is unnecessary for the *Garmon* claim**

9 Defendants are incorrect that the *Garmon* preemption claim requires proof that individual
 10 members contract with drivers who are arguably NLRA “employees.” The Chamber is not
 11 claiming that the Ordinance cannot be enforced against any *particular* member that is arguably
 12 employing drivers. Rather, the claim is that the Ordinance is *categorically* unenforceable—as to
 13 *anyone*—because it tasks local officials and state courts, rather than the federal agency charged
 14 with interpreting the NLRA, with defining the contours of one of the essential terms of the Act:
 15 “employee.” *See* Ordinance § 6 (“The provisions of this Ordinance do not apply to drivers who
 16 are employees under 29 U.S.C. § 152(3).”). And that necessarily injects city officials and state
 17 courts into the business of declaring what the NLRA means. *See Marine Eng’rs v. Interlake S.S.*
 18 *Co.*, 370 U.S. 173, 180 (1962). This claim presents a “pure question of law” that requires no
 19 consideration of any of the Chamber’s members particular factual circumstances, and thus it is
 20 plainly appropriate for resolution in this lawsuit. *See Brock*, 477 U.S. at 287.

21 **3. Individual participation is unnecessary for the PRA claim**

22 Defendants’ challenge to the Chamber’s standing to bring its Public Records Act claim is
 23 equally baseless. Although the Chamber has properly shown that at least one of its members
 24

25 ⁵ Unlike here, Defendants’ sole case, *Aspen Grove Owners Ass’n v. Park Promenade*
 26 *Apartments, LLC*, No. 09 Civ. 1110, 2010 WL 4860345 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 19, 2010), involved
compensatory damages, for which individualized proof is typically required. *Id.* at *1, *4.

1 maintains driver lists as trade secrets and thus is injured by the Ordinance’s disclosure
 2 requirement, Matthews Decl. ¶ 20, the Chamber is not claiming that the disclosure requirement is
 3 preempted as to particular members because their driver lists are trade secrets. Rather, the
 4 Chamber’s claim is that the disclosure requirement is preempted *insofar as it requires an*
 5 *individual to produce a trade secret.* And the relief that the Chamber seeks is tailored to the
 6 limited nature of its claim. The Chamber asks that the Court declare (and enter a corresponding
 7 injunction) that Defendants cannot apply the Ordinance to compel the release of a trade secret.
 8 This claim too therefore presents a pure question of law: whether the Public Records Act
 9 preempts the Ordinance insofar as the Ordinance compels disclosure of trade secrets protected by
 10 the Washington Trade Secrets Act, Wash. Rev. Code § 19.108.010(4). That legal question can
 11 and should be answered without individual participation.

12 **II. THE SO-CALLED PRUDENTIAL RIPENESS DOCTRINE PROVIDES NO
 13 BASIS FOR REFUSING TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION**

14 Because the Chamber’s members satisfy Article III standing requirements, the defunct
 15 “prudential ripeness” doctrine does not allow the Court to refuse to exercise jurisdiction. *Susan*
 16 *B. Anthony List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2347. As the Supreme Court has repeatedly explained, to hold
 17 claims nonjusticiable “on grounds that are prudential, rather than constitutional,” “is in some
 18 tension with . . . the principle that a federal court’s obligation to hear and decide cases within its
 19 jurisdiction is virtually unflagging.” *Id.* (quotation marks omitted); *accord Lexmark Int’l, Inc. v.*
 20 *Static Control Components, Inc.*, 134 S. Ct. 1377, 1386 (2014); *Sprint Comms., Inc. v. Jacobs*,
 21 134 S. Ct. 584, 591 (2013). This Court should therefore reject Defendants’ errant invitation to
 22 “decline to exercise its jurisdiction based on prudential concerns.” Mot. at 10.

23 But even if the prudential ripeness doctrine were viable in theory, there is no basis for
 24 applying it here. The two factors courts have previously considered are the “fitness” of the
 25 issues for judicial review and the “hardship” to the parties if relief is denied. *Susan B. Anthony*
 26 *List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2347. Both those factors weigh heavily in the Chamber’s favor.

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1 **A. The Chamber’s Claims Are Fit For Judicial Review**

2 Each of the Chamber’s claims present purely legal issues fit for review now. *First*, the
 3 antitrust claims allege that the Ordinance authorizes horizontal price fixing—a *per se* antitrust
 4 violation. These claims require legal analysis of the relationship between the Ordinance and the
 5 Sherman Act. Because the Chamber is raising only a *per se* challenge, factual development of
 6 anticompetitive effects in a relevant market is unnecessary. *Big Bear Lodging Ass’n v. Snow*
 7 *Summit, Inc.*, 182 F.3d 1096, 1105–06 (9th Cir. 1999). *Second*, the NLRA preemption claims
 8 are legal disputes over the relationship between the Ordinance and federal labor law. The
 9 *Machinists* preemption claim requires interpretation of the NLRA’s exemption of independent
 10 contractors from collective-bargaining requirements. The *Garmon* preemption claim asks
 11 whether the National Labor Relations Board, rather than local officials and state courts, has
 12 primary jurisdiction to determine whether drivers using the Uber or Lyft App are independent
 13 contractors. That issue requires no factual development because the Court need only decide
 14 whether the NLRB has exclusive jurisdiction. *Third*, the state-law *ultra vires* claim simply asks
 15 the Court to interpret the statutes that the City relies on for authority to enact the Ordinance.
 16 *Fourth*, the state trade-secret claim primarily involves questions of statutory interpretation,
 17 particularly whether the driver lists of the Chamber’s members qualify as public records. The
 18 Chamber has already submitted ample proof that the driver lists qualify as trade secrets.
 19 Matthews Decl. ¶ 20; Guled Decl. ¶ 13. *Finally*, as to all of these claims, the Chamber seeks
 20 only prospective injunctive relief, obviating the need for any individualized proof of damages.

21 Defendants vaguely refer to “all the facts that must be developed” before evaluating the
 22 merits, Mot. at 10, but they fail to note a single issue for which factual development is necessary.
 23 That is because there are none; all issues presented are legal ones fit for judicial resolution now.

24 **B. Chamber Members Will Suffer Substantial Hardship If Review Is Deferred**

25 Denying prompt judicial review will also “impose a substantial hardship” on the
 26 Chamber’s members. *Susan B. Anthony List*, 134 S. Ct. at 2347. The Ordinance’s anti-

1 retaliation provision is already causing hardship by preventing one Chamber member from
2 adopting non-unionization provisions in its driver contracts. *See supra* p. 7. And the Chamber's
3 members are currently expending time, money, and resources to prepare for the union organizing
4 authorized by the Ordinance, such as through hiring labor experts and educating drivers about
5 the impact of unionization. *See supra* p. 12.

6 Even focusing solely on the mandatory disclosure requirements, it makes no sense to
7 delay this suit. Defendants suggest that, to avoid turning over driver information, the Chamber
8 should wait to sue at least until the Director designates a QDR and that entity "announces its
9 intent" to seek to become an EDR by demanding a driver list. Mot. at 8; *see also* Mot. at 14.
10 But because of the Ordinance's compressed timetable, delaying that long would force the
11 Chamber or its members to seek injunctive relief on a highly expedited basis. Specifically, a
12 driver coordinator will be required to disclose driver information as early as sixteen days after
13 the QDR demands that information. *See* Ordinance § 3(C) & (D); Carey Decl. ¶ 5 & Ex. A.
14 Thus, under Defendants' approach, the parties would need to brief and argue, and the Court
15 would need to decide, the several complicated legal issues presented by this case in just over two
16 weeks. That shortened timetable is entirely unnecessary and wasteful of the parties' and the
17 Court's resources. It would be better to allow for deliberate, comprehensive consideration of the
18 merits on a reasonable time schedule over the coming months than to follow Defendants' plan
19 and wait until the case becomes an emergency.

20 **CONCLUSION**

21 For the foregoing reasons, Defendants' motion to dismiss should be denied.

22 Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 9, 2016, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the parties who have appeared in this case

DATED: May 9, 2016 at Seattle, Washington.

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